### ADDITIONAL FROM NICARAGUA.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER DEFINES HIS POSITION

Walker's Intention to Eradicate Col. Kinney.

Our Granada a id Virgin Bay Correspondence.

SEM: FFICIAL INTELLIGENCE,

de.

We have received a batch of letters by the Northern Light. We give our second instalment this morning.

THE RANGE MINISTER DEFINES HIS POSITION
THE RANGE MIVAS INSURBECTION, ETC., ETC.

Dr. Rust, late of the Nicaraguan army, was a passenger by the Northern Light. He states that a seizure of muni-tions of war was made just before the Northern Light added from San Juan. In relation to the attempt of Rato have been a terrible stasoe. Its only object was to plander the Transit Company; but the whole disaffected three was disbanded, and their arms taken by a battalion

bree was disbanded, and their arms taken by a battander of fifty men under Col. Hornsby.

We published yesterday a letter from several American editions, unconnected with the government, but resident as Granada, to Col. Wheeler, United Stafes Minister at Granada, inviting him to a public dinner as a testimonial "of their appreciation of the self-sacrificing and highly able and honorable manner." in which he had performed his duties. Subjoined is a copy of Col. Wheeler's reply:—

his duties. Subjoined is a copy of Col. Wheeler's reply:—
LEGATION OF U. S. A., GRADAL, Dec. 25, 1855.

The Wis. R. GAIGUSON, JOHN MCCARREY, CHARLES T. CUTTER,
JOHN B. CAWIESE, E. F. MARON, TOWNER RANDOLPH, J. A.
HOUGUSS, and W. TRILER, Expa.:—
GENTMERS.—I have received yours of the 28th inst,
approving.—'as citizens of the United States newise conment of Nicaragua, or with any preceding one—of my
course as Minister of the United S'ates during the late
time of excitement and peril in this republic," and requesting me to name a day to meet you and your triends
as a public dinner in this city.

For these expressions of approbation I feel deeply grateful.

be the training with which I have endeavored to dis-barge my darty. By the treaty of peace formed by the chiefs of the two semtending parties, on the 18th of October last a fusion of both parties that have so long distracted this repuo-le, deluged it in blood, and laid waste the country, was consummated—peace was restored, and a government, by manifecture consent, was formed, in full exercise of all the functions of power.

san nineus consent, was to accept the functions of power.

I felt authorised, by the ancient and honorable precedents so abundant in the diplomatic bistory of the United States, to recognise a government thus de facto formed. We all feel the necessity, constant and prompt, of some diplomatic agent in times of revolution, danger and bloodshed.

We all feel the necessity with the second bloodshed.

Our government, from the earliest days of the repablic, has always recognized the principle that every nation has the right to govern itself according to its own will, change its institutions at discretion, and to transact its business through whatever agents it may think proper to employ. These principles, taid down by Washington, were made known to our diplomatic agents abroad and the nations of the world, by Mr. Jafferson, in a letter to Gouverneur Morris, in 1793. We have respectively acknowledged through our Micisters in France, the government of that country, whose rapid phases of sower, his

power, hke

That monthly changes in her circled orb,
to be at one time in a krog; then in a directory—a consular government, an empire, a representative monarchy,
when a citizen monarchy, an absolute monarchy, a psovisional government, a republic, and lastly, in an empire. Neither our government nor our Minister ever inquired how, or by what means, or by whom, the government de facto was formed; but have left the question of de jure to be settled by the parties themselves.

In 1848. Mr. Rush, our Minister in Paris, promotly reseggized Lamartine as Provisional President of France, without waiting for specific instructions, guilded by the aniversal tenor of diplomatic usage.

In 1861 Mr. Webster, in a letter of instructions to Mr. Rives, lays down those principles as positive and imperative.

In my course I have been regulated by those instruc-

either of the parties that have so furiously divided amrepublic.

Last spring, when the legitimate party had possession
of this city and the larger portion of the republic, as the
representative of the United States I recognized it as the
defacto government of Nicaragua. When this party was
desolved and united with the democratic party, and the
union of bo h was complete, sanctioned by a solumn
treaty of peace, a government was formed which held
undisputed and complete authority wer all and every
partien of this republic, in the administration of which
the conspicuous leaders of both parties united as exentive officers—a government de facto and de jure was crested; and for me to refuse to recognize a government
thus formed would have violated all principle and precedent.

would deny to the children what is readily granted to the degs.

I believe, with you, "that, under the circumstances, any other course than the one pursued by me would have left American interests here in extreme jepardy." As the Minister of a great nation, I should have been derelief to the plainest dictates of duty, to have seted otherwise; and certainly, as a man, I should have felt deficient in self respect to have faltered in my course.

So far as in my power, I shall carry out the pledge solemnly given at the inauguration of the present administration, "that the rights which belong to us as a mation, and those which pertain to every critizen in his in dividual capacity, at home or abroad, shall be sacredly elserved; and that every American shall realize upon every soil where our enterprise may rightfully seek protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviciable panoply of American rights."

This has been my chief aim, and that you think so proves that I have not been an idle or unprofitable serment to our beloved country.

In all this I have only done my duty and as I have heretefore refused any testimonial of a public dinner or otherwise, I beg that you will excuse me on this obscission, and believe me, very sincerely, your faithful servant.

OUR GRENADA CORRESPONDENCE.

#### OUR GRENADA CORRESPONDENCE. GRENADA, Jan. 12, 1856.

The Chontales Gold Mines-Their Extent and Location Ruins of an Ancient City-Mr. Squiers and his Idol-Ourious Relics—The Rivas Emeute—General Walker' Strength—The New Mint Contract—Colonel Wheeler's

Position—A Vist to Commodore Paulding.

I was anable to communicate with you by the last mail, because of the fact that at the time of the sailing of the steamer I was absent on a tour to the Interior and could not send to any point of communication with the steamer. My tour was in the mining country of Chontales, and from what I saw there I am satisfied that the hilly country of Nicaragua will soon become a sefornia. It is rich in gold and silver mines, be yend a doubt, and as a grazing country cannot be sur-

Near Libertad, in Chontales, are to be seen the ruins of an ancient city, such as Stephens describes in his la-teresting work on this country, and the inhabitants re port that many such ruins exist that never have been brought to the notice of the public. Only about three miles from this city were discovered yesterday several sculptured images, and a little searching would probably bring to light others. There is now lying on the Plaza, in this city, a block of stone which has been sculptured into tade of a frightul monster, and which it is said was set up here by Mr. Squiers, in contempt of the com-Seriously, however, there is a great field for the cariou in things antique, here in Nicaragua; and if some of th the United States would spend a little of their time on their own continent that they will insist on wasting in Europe, neither for the benefit of themselves the world, nor science, it would be much to their disud-

A day or two ago news reached here that there was a force of armed men on the San Juan river, who had been attempting to levy contributions on the subset. tants and on traders. From what I can learn of th safair it seems that a hair brained young man, one Rivas, a son of the present President, has collected together a force of two or three hundred men armed them, and taken from the natives several bouges, in which he is craising on the river, robbing every one who is not strong enough to oppose him. It is said to be his intention to attack the Transit Company's steamers, but he has thus far made no attempt, as far as we can learn. It is not probable that he will, for so soon as the news of his movements reached here, General Walker sent a descendent of men armed with rifles in search of him. These soldiers have not yet returned, but they will be sure to track up the bond at once.

The least steamer brought in more than a hundred recruits for the army, and it is expected that more will acrive by the next steamer from the States and California. The success of the democratic or Walker party is no longer a matter of deute. All the five States of Central Amesics, ein bined could not now raise force enough to drive Walker from Nicaragua; and it is becoming well orderstood that here is a fine opening for the investment of capital. Several gentlemen who represent to neight a proper capital are now nere noking up changes of investment of capital are now nere noking up changes of investment of capital are now nere noking up changes of investment of capital are now nere noking up changes of investment of capital are now nere noking up changes of investment of capital are now nere noking up changes of investment of capital are now nere noking up changes of investment of capital are now nere noking up changes of investment of capital are now nere noking up changes of investment of capital are now nere noking up changes of investment of capital are now nere noking up changes of investment of capital are now nere noking up changes of investment of capital are now nere noking up changes of investment of capital are now nere noking up changes of investment of capital are now nere noking up on the capital are now nere noking up o Mair it seems that a hair brained young man, one

ment, and I understand that some of their agents have already made heavy purchases of real estate.

The government has just entered into a contract with an Englishman, named Charles J. McDonald for the establishment of a national mint. McDonald has the exclusive right of coining money for Nicaragus for the tarm of ten years. He is in the employ of C. K. Garrison, of San Francisco, and it is thought here that Mr. G. is in some way connected with the contract, sub ross.

The Himster of Cit.

deposed government, who was banished by that of Walker, and reached New York in the last steamer from San Juan del Norte.

Thus, we learn, when it was known that the court martial of Americans into whose hands Walker had surrendered Corral had determined on his death, addresses were sent to Walker signed by all the foreign residents in Granada, by all the clergy and principal native citizens, asking that his life be spared, and offering on the part of the clergy and the men of wealth to mortage their foriunes as a guarantee that Corral, if not executed would live tranquil in San Juan del Norte. But Walker sternly refused to spare the victim. Soon after Corral was shot, the people of the city surreunded his corpse, a large majority of them being women, who cut all the hair of his head into little locks, and imbned their 'kerchiefs and portions of their clothing in his blood, to be kept as relics.

Mr. Espinesa says that the American Minister, Mr. Wheeler, was seen on the morning of the 18th of October—the day on which Granada was taken—at the door of his house, giving brandy to Walker's men—his (Wheeler's) son being at the time among Walker's men, armed with a sword, and shouting as one of them.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Mayorga, was secreted in the rouse of Mr. Wheeler, and asked leave of Mr. W. to visit a 1 rother then dying, from a wound received on the memorable 18th of October, Mr. Wheeler consented, and after he had left that gentleman's house he sent him a mensage, saying that he was no longer responsible for his safety, and at the same time soldiers were sent for him, and he was shot in the merning. Gen. Corral was in command of three hundred men, when Schaud, a French resident of Granada, (for thirty years.) was sent thim a mensage, saying that he was no longer responsible for his safety, and at the same time soldiers were sent for him, and he was shot in the merning. Gen. Corral was in command of three hundred men, when Schaud, a French resident of Granada, (for thirty years.) was sent to Corral by

published the following card in the Nicoraquenes of the 27th:-

published the following card in the systemagness of the 27th:—

It is not my habit, and never was my taste, to notice the many statements of newscapers relative to the recent affairs in this republic. But the above article published in the Washington City Star, of the 5th inst., and copied into the New York Herand, of the 7th inst., on the authority of Mr. Espinosa—the late Postmaster General of Nicaregua—reflecting severely on me and my family, demands some notice from me.

There were never so many lies compressed in so small a space. They are in character with the source from which they issued. Den Narcissa Espinosa, where he is well known, is not distinguished in his leve of truth, under any circumstances, but under the circumstances which he gave the present information, its falsehood can be branded on his forchead by every respectable citizen in the city of Granada.

As to my son being "ameng Walker's men, armed with a sword, and shouting as one of them," this statement is too ridiculous to need contradiction. If he was out of my house for a moment, it was against my positive orders; but, as the fight raged flercely before my door, my house being between the Quartel where the government troops were and the street on which they were attacked, my son may have for a moment appeared at my door, upon which basis the false assertion of his appearing in the midst of Walker's men must have been made.

But if he was, I do net know how Seucr Espinosa could

were attacked, my son may have for a moment appeared at my door, upon which basis the false assertion of his appearing in the midst of Walver's men mast have been made.

But if he was, I do not know how Scoor Espinosa could know that he was "among Walker's men, and shouting as one of them," for he was taken, early on the sail memorrabe morning, with a sudden and early leaving, and sans culoties, was seen "running the chapearel;" and therefore he could not know who was among the party, from any personal knowledge of his own.

I know that I was near being shot mysel' while crossing the street to aid a native widow lady who livel next door to Mr. Espinosa, and who loudly implored my neighborily kindness; and the wide and children of Mr. Espinosa at the same time besought my aid to grand them. I sent my private secretary (Mr. Van Dyke) over to them, who conducted them to my house (when their natural protecter of wardly deserted them), where they were cunfortably and hospitably received—where, with more than fifty other helpless women and children, they are and slept securely.

As to the take of Mr. Espinosa that "the American Minister was seen on the 13th of October (the day Granada was taken) at the door of his rouse giving brandy to Walker's men," of course Mr. Espinosa cannot speak of his own knowledge, as at this true he was jying brandy to Walker's men," of course Mr. Espinosa cannot speak of his own knowledge, as at this true he was lying breechesless in the chapparel; but if the, I cannot see that any heirous offence was contactived, unless the liquor had been stolen from the American merchants of San Juan dei Sur, as some of "the functionaries of the deposed government" had done.

It is true, like Hotspur at the battle of Holmedon, some of the officers and men.

When the fight was dive,

Dry with rage and extreme toil,

Breatbless and rator.

was complete, sanctioned by a solemn underputed and complete authority ever all and every parties of the republic, in the administration of which the conspicuous leaders of both parties united as executive officers—government defects and dejure was created; and for me to refuse to recognize a government thus formed would have violated all principle and precedent.

The only objection that the most cautious or fastitious could make would be that some who have borne arms on both sides in this service, and ailled in protucing the blessings of peace, are not natives of Nicaragua. This does not alter the principle. Had Castillon been where Walker is, all was right. Shall, then, justice be denied, and we refuse the fellowship of nations because some of both parties are so unfortunate as to have been born in the United States, France. England, I reland or Germany? We are told by Divine instructions that it is not mete to give the bread of the children to the dogs.

I believe, with you, "that, under the angle of the contract of the course of the

ities; to return good for good is man-like; but to return evilfor good is devilhes."

As to Mr. Mayorga's being secreted in my bouse, and being shot in the rooming after he left i, it is of the same sample of truth as all the other information of "the many facts of interest." For Mateo Mayorga, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, was, on the morning of the 18th, tound secreted in the house of John H. Lawless, Englaped in Berlisson, with a goard, was detailed to arrest him, and Gen. Walker ordered nim to be placed in present in the method of the first and only time I interceded in his behalf with Gen. Walker, and pledged my personal nor for his security; and Gen. Walker, comply general more for his security; and Gen. Walker groundly general him therry to remain in my house upon his parole of horor, where he remained for a week, unanticalled and unobserved by any one—using my llorary, and free to go wherever and whenever he pleased.

When his colleague, Den Juan Ruis, late Minister of War, rentidiously violated his parole of honor, by escaping to Costa Miza, Mr. Mayorga was removed, by orders, with others, to be confined (in comfactable quarters, with others, to be confined (in comfactable quarters, however). When, four days after, the news cams that the forces of the government attacked and mur fered the innocent and unarrent passengers at Vigin Bay and San

with others, to be confined (in comfortable quarters, however). When, four days after, the news came that the (cross of the government attacked and muriered the innocent and unarmed passengers at Virgin Bay and San Carlos, (a lady and her child, in retailation for these entrages, by orders of the government, on the marning of the 21d tectober, he was shot in the public placa. The statement of Mr. Espinoca, by the dates, is false, and equally so is the statement that I sent Mr. Mayorga any message; and the attempt to associate me with any scion of this government towards him in any shape or farm, is unjust and malticlously untrue.

As to my course or conduct in the trying scenes through which it has been my fortune to pass, I am answerable to my food and my country. My position has been painful and perious enough without recaving calming for kindness, and persecution for protection, even to those who had no claim to my attention.

These attacks derive additional poignanty by being published in the Eccinion Star, at Washington City, whose editor, Mr. W. Douglas Wallach, has known me from his boyhood, and has aiways show a true friendship for meand who knows me from long acquaintance to be imagable of any action (official or private) that to the most fastidious would be ungenerous or unjust. The attacks will prove to him and my countrymen how foully I have been misrepresented on this and many other occasions, which I have borne in stence, and prove that the national character of these Central American refugees from justice—functionaries, as be terms them, of the "deposed government"—is deceived, servile and obsequious to adversity, and mendacious arrogant and massien when is safety or prosperity. JOHN E. WHELLER.

Minister of U. S., near regulidic of Nicaragua.

LEGATION OF U. S., GRANADA, Dec. 25, 1855.

It is not my place to offer comments upon these compilmentary articles, but it is a fact which I deem it proper

It is not my place to offer comments upon these complimentary articles, but it is a fact which I deem it proper to set down in connection with the matter, that the American residents of Granada have just tendered a pathodinner to Col. Wheeler.

We are all anxiously waiting to know the course that will be pursued towards the government of Nisaragaa by that of the Unite States, and suppose that Commodore Paulding has a me instructions with that reference, but they have not asyste been made known.

Col. Wheeler leves to day for San Juan, to meet Commodore Paulding, and invite him to visit Granada. C.

## OUR VIRGIN BAY CORRESPONDENCE.

VIRGIN BAY, LAKE NICARAGUA, Dec. 28. serious of the Fillmaters of Gregown—General Walker' Friends and Enemia in Nieurogua—Politics of Presi-dent Ricas—Climate and Drives Around Virgin Bay— Cost of Living in Nicaragua-The Hotels, Their Table and Attendants-Produce of the Country.

We left New York on the 10th inst., in the Star of the

West, bound for Greytown, where we arrived on the gos Transit river steamers for this place, where we ar rived on the afternoon of the 21st. The voyage from New York was a very pleasant one

The weather was good, the fare was good, and the officers

were kind and attentive. On our arrival here we found 120 men from California, recruits for General Walker, or their way to Granada. They were well officered, and seemed in good spirits. Walker expects over a thousand men in the next month, and he will doubtless get them. The common people of the country are generally in favor of Walker, and much pleased with his administra tion of affairs. Those who oppose him are the men who have been feeding out of the public crab all their lives. But few of these new remain in the country, they having left for adjoining States, some for safety, others for the purpose of raising a force against Walker. All foreigners,

as well as the clergy, are, or pretend to be. Walter and should be receive the reorests be expects, there will ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

be no one to raise a voice against him, and ne power will be able to disologe him.

The President of the State is Don Patricio Rivas, a leading man of the old government party, and formerly Collector of the Customs at San Carlos. He is much believed by the people, and is considered the "houset John Davis" of the land. It was a shrewd move of Walker's thus to win over the best men of the old government. Walker came tute this country on invitation of General Castillan, the head and front of the revolutionary or democratic party; was commissioned a captain, and naturalized by that party. He cannot, therefore, in any light be considered a fillbuster, nor can any foreign government properly interfere with him.

This place is about 60 miles from Granada, which, also, is situated on Lake Nicaragua. It is but twelve miles from here to San Jana del Sur, on the Pacific, by one of the best macadamised roads in the world. It can be driven with a good horse within an hour. The climate of the country is delightful, the thermometer ranging the year round from 72 to 86 in the shade during the hettest part of the day. The evenings are deliciously cool, and with a single blanket as a covering one can alse p delightfully.

The cost of living at the hotels in this place is from \$7 to \$50 per week. The tables are well supplied with chickens, turkeys, beer, veal, pork, plaintain, potatoes, eggs, rice, &c., &c. Beef, chickens, turkeys, eggs and plaintains are very cheap. All that this country needs to make it the finest in the world, is a strong body of farmers from the States. The land is scheap and the soil very prolific. Indian corn, rice and frijoles, a nutritious article much used, yield, with scarcely any cultivation, three and often four crops a year. The plaintain and farinaceous yam, the bread fruit and bead nut free strice amazingly. Wheat, barley, green peas, cauliflower, coe-lettuce, the avocate pear, aweet postoses, ever and capticum are all grown here. So are the banana, pine apples, oranges, sweet lemons, himes, shaddo

SEMI-OFFICIAL LETTERS FROM NICARAGUA. The following extracts of letters received by the late steamer, by Mr. Joseph L. White, embrace some interest-

ing bits of information:— Vincin Bay, Nicaragua, Jan. 1, 1856. My DEAR SIR-I arrived here in safety and in health or the 21st ultimo. We had a pleasant passage from New York, and were much pleased, as were all the passengers, with the kindness and attention of Captain Miner and the other officers of the Star of the West. On my arrival here I went over to San Juan del Sur with the passengers, who, in common with myself, were amazed to find over on mules were so charmed with the ride, that they

over on mules were so charmed with the ride, that they were half inclined to step a couple of weeks on the lathmus, merely to enjey daily rides on so fine a road. It is nexcellent condition, and is an honor to the Francit Company.

On a visit to Granada a few days since I had two interviews with Gen. Walker, with whom I was greatly pleased. In my opinion he is one of the ablest men of the age, and will be so acanowledge i to be by the whole propie of the United States ere mary years. I believe his aims are high—that they are such as will immensely benefit all Central America, and that they will be eminently successful. I have written to this effect to Senator — and have asked him to see that Walker has justice done him in the Senate, should the affairs of this country come before that body.

One thing is certain, should Walker be driven out or seriously foterrupted in his movements, there would be no safety for any white man in this country; it would be not safety for any white man in this country; it would be not safety for any white ran in this country; it would be rare destruction to the prospects of the Transit Company, for I lock upon Gen. Walker and your company as mutually recessary to each other. I hope and pray that our government may act judiciously in this matter.

My PEAR Six-The passengers, treasure, &c., from Celi-It is now about 11 o'clock, P. M., and the Northern Lieu. not yet in. Col. Wheeler is on board the Potomac, and will visit the Commodore early to morrow. The British mall steamer and two British brigs of war are here. Mr. resting account of the Roman Rivas expedition. Col. Hornsby, who brought down a force to Castillo, for pro-

Hornsby, who brought down a force to Castillo, for protection, visited the frigate Potomae and was received and treated with much consideration by the Commodore and other officers.

Col. Kinney will have to leave here very soon, or fall into the hands of Walker, if I am not mistaken. Mc Hutchinson informs me that the officers of the Potomae generally are in favor of Walker. Capt. Powell, who would not allow Mr. Hutchinson to seize the arms abandoned by Roman Rivas, is the principal exception. He ougot to be easiliered.

The resistions between the government of Nicaragua and the employée of the Company upon the Isthmas, are of the most triandly character.

I think Preasteut Pierce's proclamation will not increase his popularity.

crease his popularity.

Hon. J. L. White:— SAN JUAN RIVER, Jan. 2, 1856.

PHAR SIR-You are right in saying, "Aut Casar au nullus"-I would not remain in the country a day, if I thought Walker would fail in his aims and enterprise. s company nor its employers will be safe, if the The Commedore seems disposed to make a fuse about

he shooting of one of his sailors, by a native officer, a Castillo, but one opizion is entertained at Castillo on the subject, and that is in favor of the officer, who acted in self-defence.

I learn that Colonel Wheeler has been instructed by Marcy to hold no intercourse with the present government of Nicaragua. What does that mean? I is the only government that has been universally acknowledge, and respec ed throughout the nudisputed limits of the State, since the beginning of May, 1854.

You must not be surprised if Walker sends down a force to take possession of San Joan del Norte, in the course of two weeks. Will Commodore Paulding allow the British to interfere? I think he will soon be testing if he remains there much longer. The steamer abaker so that I can scarcely write.

My DEAR SIR-The Northern Light is just coming io and as we are all in a hurry and bustle, I have barely rime and opportunity to say that I visited the frigate Fotomac jesterday, and was received and entertained by the Commodore and all with great consideration and kindness. I proceeded at cace to give him a detailed verbal narrative of the recent outrages sgainst the company

thal narrative of the recent outrages against the company and passengers, and about matters and things in general of recent courrence on the Isthmus, which he listened to with marked pleasure and attention, and placed a lecter in my hand, asking information in writing, which I shall reply to without delay. The Minister has been living an board with the Commodore, and has been off and on two or three times without a salute, as yet. The ostensible excuse is, that one of the crew is very sick, and would be seriously incommoded by the firing of a salute. The impressions of all seem now to be favorable to Walker, but no demonstration will be made as yet.

The frigate is this moment saluting the Colonel (Wheeler).

Yestercay Mr. Hutchinson sent up a steamer to take possession of the arms and munitions abandoned by Roman Rivas, and returned this morning with sixty muskets, several legs of powder and several thouse does not redge. The muskets were thrown overboard this morning, and the munitions, with two prisoners, in whose keeping they were found, together with two sealed letters addressed to persons in costs Rico, have been sent up to Castillo, where General Walker has a competent force stationed for our protection. The sending for the arms and munitions was done without the Commodore or Minister's knowledge. Self protection required that the step should be taken.

Political Intelligence.

TWO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTIONS IN MISSOUR The Repton and anti-Benton wings of the demograms party in Missouri have both called their State convention to meet at Jefferson City on the 21st of April next.

to meet at Jefferson City on the Elst of April next. It came to be a question whether these two conventions will fuse, or whether they will make separate nominations for Gubernatorial and subordinate State officers. Two Governors—one elected by the people and another by the State Canvassers. Both Bashirot and Baratos have taken the oath of office, and both will probably transmit messages to the Legislature. And the Senate being republican, will doubtless receive Rashford and the assembly flarstow's, so there will be a pretty kettle of figh. The Supreme Court will have to decide between the contemparts for executive honors.

Hen John S. Wells, the democratic candidate for Governor in New Hampshire is stumping the State. He spoke for nearly three hours in Lancaster on fuesday last.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS ON THE WESTERN

Pret Offices have been established at Hawleytown Broome county; Langlero, Eric county, and Haupeange, -ni olk county. New York, and the Fost Office at Wood's Falls, Clinion county, has been discontinued

One Million Dollars on Freight.Ner New Grenada and Peru. Ship Ashore at Cape Florida, dec., dec.

The United States mail steamship Empire City left As-pinwall, with the United States mails, \$1,189,000 trea-sure, and 210 passengers, (received from Pacific mail steamship Senora), on Thursday, January 3, at midnight, and arrived at this port on Sunday, the 15th, at midnight The Sonora left San Francisco on December 20, at 2 P. M., and arrived at Panama January 3, at 2 A. M.

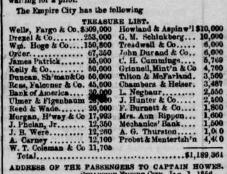
The passengers by the Empire City, on her outward trip, crossed the Isthmus in three hours, and left Pana-ma on the Golden Age at 8 P. M. Ist inst., which steamer was met by the Sonora on the morning of the 2d, all

about ten miles north of Cape Florida. The Empire City has experienced very bolsterous wea-ther during the entire passage, and for the last three days has encountered a succession of heavy gales from the Eastward.

The Philadelphia left Aspinwall for Havana three bot ahead of the Empire City.

The Empire City was detained ten hours off Sandy Hook

waiting for a pilot.



NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA. SAILING OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF NINTH U. S. RE-GIMENT—STEAMSHIPS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND AT FANAMA—EUROPEAN IMPORTS—HOLIDAY ON THE ISTEMUS—MINING NEWS—DRY WEATHER— THE U. S. CONSULATE—TRADE WITH CONTLAL AME-RICA.
Our files of New Granada papers are dated at Panam or

Our nice of New Grands papers at:

January 3, and Aspinwall on January 4.

The Pansma Mar, of January 3, has the following items:—The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer Oregon, Capt. Lapidge, with United States troops for Oregon, under the command of Col. Wright, sailed yesterday morning. All the men, baggage and stores were conveyed across the Isthmus without any accident, and the men appeared in good

whitelet any accident, and the men appears in good health and high spirits.

We learn that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company shortly expect three new steamers to arrive from England, for the coast trade.

The Panaras will probably leave liverpool this month, the Valparaiso and Juca are likely to sail about the lat of March.

For some days must persons have been engaged taking a

The Fanama will probably leave liverpool this month, the Varparaiso and Juca are likely to sail about the list of March.

For some days past persons have been engaged taking a census of the population for the government. It is to be completed this week.

The R. W. I. M. steamer Selent brought out to Aspinwall over 560 large cases of merchandise on freight all of which were landed and despatched to Fanama in less than twenty-four hours after the arrival of the steamer. We are glad to notice that the merchandise sent from Europe by the West India steamers for portion the Pacific is rapidly increasing, thus showing that shippers are becoming alive to the importance of speedy transit by the Fanama route.

A vessel from liverpool, with an assorted cargo, will be shortly due at Aspinwall.

The Aspinwall Courier of January 4 has the following summary of affairs in the Ishmos:—During the past fortnight there has been but very little of interest to second on the Isthus.

Holiciay issivals and amusements have been the principal astractions in Aspinwall for the last eight days.

The mines discovered in the vicinity of the Belen River have ceased to be a "inine days" wonder," and the proprietor has gone to Enrope for the purpose of making arrangements towards the developement of their richness. The dry season has now folly set in, and with it the general health on the Isthums has greatly improved.

Our harbor presents an animated appearance, owing to the quantity of shipping now in port.

A fracas has occurred in the vicinity of C street (Aspinwall), between two negroes, in which one of the combetants had a large lump of fless often from his sace.

The Courier of the 28th ultimo says:—The large quantity of coal that has secently accumulated here is now fast being climinished by rapid transportation to the Pacific. tity of coal that has recently accurate being diminished by rapid tra

isst being claimished by rapid transportation to see Fa-cific.

We are astonished to learn that the United States Con-sul has not resumed communication with the authorities at Panama, since the difficulty of Septemoer last, and that there is little probability of his doing so at present. We think the public should know this—the instances of necessity for such communication, and a recognition of the Consul by the authorities of the place where he ac-sides, are frequently very necessary, and yet if it is known that they cannot be had, the lack may be provided for beforehand.

that they cannot be had, the hardy beforehand. The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Columbus, is to commence her trips in the Central American trade early next menth. She will run from Panama to Acapulco, via Panta Arenas, San Juan del Sud, La Union, Acayulta, Istapa, or San Joeé.

There had been several good sales of goods to Panama, and other parts of the west coart, made in Aspinwall.

Water was very scarce in Aspinwall.

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FRENCH COLONIZATION IN NEW GRANADA.

[From the Pacific Express Register, Jan. 3.]

We have been tayored with a copy of a pamphlet at the grants of lierrae baldias (unoccupied lands) made to the government to Mr. Stevenson Bushman, agent for colonization company organized in France. As it is subject of much importance, not only to New Granad-but to the public generally, and as coming from Gener Mosquera, a gentleman whose opinion is entitled to the highest respect, we shall give an abstract of its contents.

the highest respect, we shall give an abstract of its contents.

The author begins by stating that he believes the Excentine power was actuated by the best motives in to-course it adopted; but that at the same time, acting under a faise conception, it had violated not only a special law upon the subject, but also the constitution and other laws. Acting under this impression, he wrote to the government stating his opinion, but the letters did not arrive until after the contract was concluded; he therefore takes the pre-ent method of bringing the matter before the nation and all inferented in the question.

According to the term of the contract the company engage to purchase and the nation to sell 30,350,250 herears, equal to 75 000,000 of acres, English measurement. The price was £100 for every 1.333½ acres, or 37.51,000 cents per acre, but the Granacian debt being at 20 per cent, it would only cost the company 7.40-1,000 cents—thus giving them for \$5,625,000 what was worth, at least, \$37,600,000, calculating the price of 75,000,000.

thus giving them for \$5,625,000 what was worth, at least, \$27,000,000, calculating the price of 75,000,000 acres at 40 cents per acre.

General Mosquere lays down the following premises:—The proposition made by Stevenson Bushman, in the name of the company organized in Paris on the 11th September, 1864, is prejudicial to the interests of New Granada, and the Executive power possesses no faculty to make a contract in the terms proposed. The only authority the Executive power possesses, relative to the disposition of waste lands, is that conferred by the law of the 20th of June, 1853, authorizing it to enter into new arrangements directly with the freign bondholders, for the purpose of forming companies to whom lands were to be conceeded and the bonds taken as payment. The law also provices that the lants shall be surveyed and a report made on them, for which purpose \$10,000 was voted, but this has never yet been done. According to the most reliable authority the republic contains 138,773,660 hectaras, of which three-fifts are in the deserts of Caqueta, San Martin, Casanare and Googris, so that 53, 264,197 hectaras cannot be devoted to the purposes of immigration during the rext twenty years. There remains, therefore, 55,569,564 hectaras, of which if it is assumed that one half is private property, there only remains 27,754,732 hectaras at the disposition of the republic, which therefore cannot dispose of 30,350,325 or 75,000,000 of acres as the contract requires. From this quantity there must be a further deduction made of 1.600,000 for grants already made to the Panama and for other purposes.

The author then proceeds to show how injurious to the

the Panama Railread, the State of Panama and for other purposes.

The author then proceeds to show how injurious to the nation and unjust to the citizens are the concessions made to the proposed company. No other lands are to be devoted to the purposes of immigration for twenty-one years. The law relative to mines is to be reposled, as as to give the company the sole right to seem; the colonists are to pay no contributions for twenty years, and need not become naturalized; thus the most valuable lands is the country would be placed in the hands of foreignors, who paid nothing towards the support of the State, and with whom the citizens could not compete in any business or branch of industry. It is shown also that many forms required by law in the disposition of vacant lands have not been compiled with.

In conclusion, General Mosquera calls upon the members of the congress about to assemble to assist him in preventing this concession, and expresses his intention of opposing the measure in congress by every means in his power.

his power.

Such is a brief sketch of General Mosquera's appeal to
the action, to which he might have added that colonization schemes by large companies have, as a general rule,
slways proved failures, and that the rating by encouraging the independent manageant would be more mate-

rially benefitted than by making concessions to large

NEWS FROM PERU.

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THE PROPOSED SALE OF THE CHINGHAS—GUANO STATISTICS—GOVERNMENT DEST—MORE ABOUT THE GERMAN COLONY.

In introducing to the National Convention of Peru a bill to authorize the sale of the guano on the Chincha Islands, Sr. Roca made the following statements:—

The net produce of a top of guans to Peru, sold in England, is \$23 05; in the United States, it is only \$21 05. The loss to Peru by perils of the sea, waste is loading, transhipment, &c., is calculated at twelve per cent.

The quantity of guano on the islands is thus estimated:—The Rorth island, according to the estimate of Sr. Farsquet, a French engineer, 4.189.477 tons; the Middle island, according to the estimate of Sr. Cartauon Canas and others, 2.505.481 tons; the South island, according to the estimate of Sr. Cartauon Canas From official returns, it appears that the quantity exported from November, 1853, to October, 1855, was 780,000, cor, in two years 80,000 tons, valued at \$20,000,000.

The national debt of Peru at the present time is \$46,096,889, the yearly interest of which is \$2.101,750.

A monster contrast had been entered into between the Peruvian government and a German, named Schultz, in cor junction with flyura, a Peruvian, for the colonization of the region of the Amesons and their tributaries, in the reighborhood of Chancha rayo, and Cuzco, at the foot of the Ameson, with 10,600 robust emigrants of the Roman Cathelic faith. The government is to pay the cost of the transportation, which they are to refund at the expiration of five years, (meantine paying a moderate interest on the amount thus loaned,) except \$30, with which they are to refund at the expiration of the years, (meantine paying a moderate interest on the amount thus loaned,) except \$30, with which they are to refund at the expiration of the paying the control of the amount thus loaned,) except \$30, with which they are to refund at the expiration of the paying the control of the paying the control of the paying the control of the paying the paying the paying a mode

News from Cuba and Mexico. The United States mail steamship Granada, Captain Boggs, from New Orleans via Havana, 8th Inst., arrived off this port yesterday morning. The steamship North Star, Capt. Wamack, from New

York, arrived at Havans on the morning of the 8th inst. OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Last News from Mexico-Alzarez and Comonfort— Faval Movements Towards San Juan—Loss of the Isabel La Catholica, &c., &c. The Diario de la Marina gives in its issue of the evening of the 7th inst. advices that the government of Mexi-ce had been transferred from Alvarez to Comonfort, and that the "panther," with his two sons and his division

oe had been transferred from Alvarez th Comonfort, and that the "panther," with his two sons and his division of the liberating army, had retired from the capital for his own district. This news is predicated upon intelligence said to have been received from Mexico the 25th ult., and dated at Vera Cruz the 30th. I have letters from the City of Mexico dated Dec. 26, in which the politics of the day are spoken of, Alvarez and the "moderatos" diensed, but no allusion made to the change in the administration. It seems a hoax, but may prove no joke in the country destroyed by the internal dissension of its people, or its noblesse and elergy, who lead them in the darkness of ignorance, from which alone the scholmaster can relieve them. I shall defer letters received by the Mexico until the arrival of the British steamer Solunt, for confirmation or explanation of the discrepancy which I find.

We have some remarkable military and naval movements on the south side, which may show "which way the wind blows," and explain recent letters of your correspondents, as to the purpose of regulating American questions by the allies and their protected friends, who tremble over the vista future of Unba, and pale before the shadows that spring from San Juan de Nicaragua, Lat week the Spanish frigate Peola, three war steamers, three Spanish brigs of war and one schooner got under way and sailed from Clenfuegos for the Bay of San Juan de Nicaragua, where they are te meet the Freuch brigof war Orestes, the steamer Acheron and two British brigs of war, and probably several others of the Orimean powers—dictators to America—said to have been ordered to rendexyous there and at the Bay of San Juan de Nicaragua, where they are the meet the Freuch brigof war Orestes, the steamer Acheron and two British brigs of war, and probably several others of the Orimean powers—dictators to America—said to have been ordered to rendexyous there and at the Bay of San Juan de Catolica has been lost on the reefs between Gibara and Neuvitas. We are as yet wit

OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE. Affairs in Merico-Gloomy Prospects—Speculations on the Future—Shipping News. I regret to say that the famous Mexican revolution has

roved to be an unmitigated fiasco. The country is now in a most complete state of an chy, and though there is some sort of a government at the capital, it amounts to little more than a mere paper affair, being unrecognized by about three-fourths of the entire nation. The conservative re-action under Uraga

affair, being unrecognized by about three-fourths of the entire nation. The conservative re-action under Uraga is gaining ground, and Guilian, one of the partisans, has had the audacity to approach Puebla.

The troops of Gen. La Llave, Governor of this place—who were on their way from the cavital with that thier at their head—have pronounced against their leader at one ar Ferote, and if they effect a junction with the forces of Guitian, we here at Vera Cruz will soon be once more in the condition in which we foune ourselves last summer, viz:—Out off from all communication with the interior. Without going into any lengthy details at present, suffice it to say, Mexico is positively in a worse condition than she has ever been before—distracted, impoverished, without credit at home or abroad, and the people cutting each other's threats habitually and secundem arism. As to where all is to end, Quien Sabe? But I for one, would not open my eyes very wide to see old Santa Anna walk into town any bright morning, with a game chicken under each arm! Stranger things have happened.

We have no local news worth recording. Business is very dull, of course. British bark Dagger, from Liverpool, went ashore in the harbor during a violent Norther, on Christmas night. The cargo, valued at about 250,000, has been saved; a small portion of it very slightly damaged.

American vessels in port:—Schooner Ella, of Rockland, she is bound to Minatitlan to take is mahegany for New York; dis charging, and to load for that port. We have the usual

ticularly Southern) productions. Can't you stirt up a lttle abont our commercial relations with of Dios y Libertad? I write in great haste, having just learned, sinc down, that the Spanish steamer will be off in hour. Yours,

# PHILADELPHIA, JAU. 10, 1856.

Live Oak George's Prospects in Pennsylvania—His Interests Entrusted to the Wrong Hands—Salutary Influence of the Know Nothing Organization in Healing the Divisions in the Democratic Party—Elections of United States Senator and State Treasurer, dc., &c.

and state Frequency, dc., dc.
You speak sometimes encouragingly of the prospects of
'Tive Oak George'' for the Presidency. May I say that
I fear his prospects for that distinguished honor are not rear his prospects for that distinguished nonor are not as flattering, in this State, at present, as I, for one, could desire, and yet I am not sure that it is any fault of flis; but, on the contrary, perhaps, occasioned by those officious and unreliable gentlemen of our last Legislature, whose immense influence with their constituents was not quite sufficient to insure their return to the Legislature. And again, it is currently believed that his destinies are in the keeping of a certain mercenary clique of irrespon sible political trimmers here, whose success in electing

And again, it is currently believed that his destinies are in the keeping of a certain mercenary clique of irresponsible political trimmers here, whose success in electing a United States Senator for Pennsylva nia, last winter, is the best evidence, probably, that can be adduced that they have no teelings or sympathies whatever incommon with the masses. Such influences must prove fatal to the hopes and aspirations of any candicate who is so unfortunate as to enlist them.

The organization of the Know Nothing party in this State has had one singular effect, which seems to have been overlooked, not only by you, but by other statesmen of the country. It certainly has tended to unite the fragments of discordant materials of which the democratic party was composed two years since, and has taught them to look with charity and favor on some who had been driven to the rear ranks by faction and malevolence; while others, who were occupying prominent positions as the leaders of faction, have dropped over to the American party, with scarcely vitality sufficient now to keep them from perishing, thus giving to the gentlemen from her rear ranks an opportunity again to take command of the comented cohorts of the democracy.

The "Gallas party," of this State, is but a faction, a mere clique, whose acknowledged head having embraced Rnow Nothingism, has let the scattered forces with us a leader, and compelled the typocente of Mr. Bedanasa (tot Pal as' friends) to invite the gentlemen from the rear ranks to come forward and take command.

The election of United States Senator by the Legislature at Harrisburg, will come off on the 14th inst., unless, indeed, they should experience a like difficulty with the House of Congress in the election of a Speaker, which, however, is not apprehended, as the untertified democracy are largely in the ascendant at Harrisburg, and protting by the obeyarceful and silly miscology of the last respect of a frowning man to doubted ability and great political fact, who has been quietly and successfully

red largely to its unpopularity, and to sink it in public estimation.

The American party, which was so successful at the last Governor's election in this State, is now in an uneviable condition, as is too well portrayed by the division subsisting at this moment smoog the members of the House of Representatives at Washington. Our approaching election for singler will be interesting and afford matter for a future letter.

J. O. E.

letter in respect to the departure of Count Valentine Es-terhazy, on the 16th instant, for his post as Austrian Am-bassador at St. Peteraburg, has since been fully confirmed. France, England and Austria have come fectly clear and unanimous understanding to re-open ne-gotiations of peace with the Caar upon certain conditions. These conditions, whatever they be, have now been sent to St. Petersburg by Count Esterhasy, in the shape of peace propositions, the acceptance of which the Austrian Ambassador is instructed to urge upon the Russian Cabi net with all earnestness, and in case of need, with ever something more than that; which "something more" is being variously interpreted. Some persons in usually well informed quarters, pretend to know that it means: the presentation of an "ultimatum"; others opine that this formality will be eschewed, and that if the Russian Cabinet refuse to accept the said propositions as a fit and pre-per basis for negotiations, with the view to the early re-oration of peace, Count Esterhazy will forthwith return to Vienos, and thus quietly, and without any menace, break off the diplomatic relations of the two countries You will have become acquainted with the details of these reace propositions, by means of the Britth and French journals, before these lines can reach you. In respect of these details, I may, nevertheless, mention that the version thereof which the London Morning Pos

Our Vienna Correspondence

Count Esterhasy's Instructions-The New Peace Proposi

tions Analysed—Pros and Cons of the Probabilities of their Acceptance—Arrival of the American Militar, Commissioners at Vienna—Their Flattering Reception by

All that was briefly communicated to you in my last

VIENNA, Dec. 24, 1855.

was the first to publish, in the course of last week, is here was the first to publish, in the course of last week, is hereadmitted to be pretty correct in the main, especially if it
be divested of anything that might be abrupt or offensive in style. The so-called "neutralization" of the
Black Sea, originally proposed by M. Drouyn de l'Huys
at the Vienna Conferences in the spring of the present
year, is now adopted by the allies of the 2d December, as the most practicable means for the satisfactory solu tion of the old stumbling block-id est, the famous "third point of guarantee." The allies also require that all Russian strongholds on the coast of the kuxine are to be made level with the ground. Well, there is nothing immodest in this demand; for, de facto, there are non-remaining, if we except the northern forts of Sebastopol

Russian strongholds on the coast of the Euxine are to be made level with the ground. Well, there is nothing immodest in this demand; for, de facto, there are none remaining, if we except the northern forts of Sebastopol, Then, again, Russia is forever to wave all rights of protectorate over the Danublan Principalities; and, lastly, in order to secure in the most unquestionable manner the entire free navigation of the Danuble Russia is called upon to cede that small tract of land which russ down on the left bank of that river from Reni to Kilin, and which, it is proposed to incorporate with the Principality of McMavis. Doubtless these are the main points which constitute the essence of the propositions now sent to St. Petersourg, and it must be admitted that, if the allies be earnestly desirous to make pace upon these terms, they hardly ask more than a peculiar beautiful that, and the contain very reliable circles that there is a great probability of these propositions being accepted by Russia, inasmuch as little more than a month ago the Cabinet of St. Petersburg intimated to Count Buol and to other leading statemen of peace loving Germany, is readiness to negotiate upon the basis of the principle of the "mutralization" of the Hack Sea, which means that all ships of war, of whatever nation, shall be forever excluded from the Euxine and the Sea of Axoff. This may be; but the prospects of Russia bave since then been waitly imported at the seas of war in Asia by the fall of Raris, an event which is now fully confirmed. On the other hand, it is held that, just because of this very important valory, whereby the military horor and the glory of the Russian arms have been signally saved, and a grand offset to their Crimean disasters has been achieved, the Car can now afford to make peace. It is also stated that the "secret" articles of the treaty recently encoded to the customer of the further prosecution of the war next year, will make the Car and the glory of the Russian, in the event of the further prosecution of th

the personal predilections of the Emperor A'exander are also decicedly in favor of a pacific policy; but whether his Mejesty and his advisers may deem the time come when this policy can be carried out with perfect safety and advantage to the crown and the country, is another question of grave import. The answer from Russia to the pre-ent propositions is not expected before the middle of next month.

Major Delafeld, Major Mordecal and Captain McClelland arrived here a tew days since, on their return from the East. You are doubtless aware that these distinguished officers of the American army constituts a military commission, which the United disters government sent to Europe about six months ago, for the purpose of acquiring information upon the various improvements that have of late years been introduced in the great military ex ablishments and organizations of the Old World, and to procure specimens, patterns and drawings of all such improvements—for instance, in arsensis, hospitals, &c.—as these experienced commissioners may consider worthy of the attention of their government. It affords me great satisfaction to be enabled to inform you that they me, with very great attention on the occasion of their first visit to Vienna, on the part of Count Buol, the linguishmister of Foreign Affairs, and the great military authorities to whom Count Buol recommended them; and these marked attentions are being at present repeated in a manner which must be highly gratifying to Colonei Jackson, the American Minister resident here, and to tas distinguished gentlemen in question. Last evening they accompanied Colonei Jackson to Count Buol's diplomatic sofrée, and I understand they have been invited to dine with his Excellency to-morrow.

Our Nebraska Correspondence.

OMAHA CITY, Nebrasks Territory, Dec. 20, 1855.
The Death and Puneral Services of Eti R. Doyle, Unsted
States Marshal for Nebraska—Legislative Sculduggery— Plan to obtain an Endorsement-Secretary Cuming going

to Washington—Cold Weather.

Nebraska mourns the loss of one of her best and mos Representation of the Community.

To-day, Rev. William Hamilton, of the Ottos and Omaha.

Mission, preached his funeral sermon at the State House.

Both branches of the General Assembly have passed highly complimentary and deserving resolutions. Owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather, the burial will not take place until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The widow of the deceased is more resigned to her sudden be reavement than yesterday. She purposes returning to her Carolina home as soon as the weather will permit Colonel Doyle was a native of Warsaw, Pickens district, South Carolina, and came on warnaw, Fickens district, South Carolina, and came on with the lamented Governor Bent last fall. He was appointed to the office of United States Marshal for Nevraska in February last, and had got his family here from their sunny Southern home only a few months.

got his family here from their sunny Southern home only a few months.

There was a very expellent plan on foot a few days sione in the Legislature hore, to carry an endorsement for our somewhat unpopular dovernor. It was in the shape of a joint resolution, requesting Governor izerd to start immediately to Washington, and use his ability and excellent influence is obtaining the passage of a bill granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to actual residents of Nebraska, as recommended in his able message. It reached the Council before many suspected the object, where it now reast under discussion. He has not the most remote idea of going should it pass. He knows too well the capital of Nebraska would be, by a respectable majority, moved from here before he had got half way there, and he would lose the exercise of the promised power to weto the bill. Secretary Cuming talks of starting to Washington in a few days, and if there is anything to accomplish by wirepulling, he is the man.

It is still severely cold. The thermometer was respectant.

there is anything to accomplish by weeponess.

It is still severely cold. The thermometer ranges from 10 to 20 degrees below zero all the time. A man named Rankin, I understand, purposes making application for the vacant Marshalship of Nebraska.

I have a copy of the memorial to be introduced to sever Nebraska, and unite a portion of the sume to Kansas, and will send a digest thereof by to-morrow's mail.

Kansas is quiet.

THE PLANET SATURN .- The Almanacs say that The Planet Saturn.—The Almanacs say that Saturn's rings will be visible all of this year, with the aid of a telescope, their southern surface being now turned towards the earth. This planet will be evening star until June 24, then morning star until December 31, then evening star until hoth of July, 1857. It is now supposed that the rings of the planet are of vapor, or of some substance as light or lighter than steam, which is kept in its place by the centrifugal force on the one hand, and the centripetal on the other. The body of the planet itself, it is calculated, is of about the density and weight of a body of cork of the same size.